THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid Month..... DAILY, Per DAILY, Pen Year.... SUNDAY, Her Year ..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ......

foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing secciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan New York.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned the

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Republican Sentiment as to a Third

Term.

By common report the latest undertaking of the President's is a thorough investigation of public opinion concerning himself and his policies, perhaps not a house to house examination, but certainly one from State to State, and perhaps from town to town. This inquiry is conducted by experienced and expert searchers more or less directly connected with the Establishment. Hon. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, Assistant Postmaster-General, is no sooner back with his report from the South than we hear of the Hon. JAMES B. REYNOLDSnot the Hon. JAMES BURTON REYNOLDS, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but the Hon. JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS, the star banderillero of the bull beef ringfirst in Massachusetts and then in Albany, and then again in this town on an errand described by our scrupulously truthful neighbor, the Evening Post, as a "Roose-

veltian inquiry into Presidential senti-

ment." We propose, in a modest and tentative way, a new theory of Mr. ROOSEVELT's alleged solicitude about "Presidential sentiment" throughout the country. In words which admit of only one interpretation he has pledged himself not to accept another term as President. The plain declaration of the night of November 8, 1904, effectually disposes of the third term idea as long as it stands unrepudiated. It can be repudiated at any time, it is true, by a process as simple as unpleasant. but this involves a degree of personal humiliation and of personal dishonor which the most eager of candidates could scarcely contemplate with enthusiasm. Nevertheless, foolish friends or pretended frends of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S, like Governor CUMMINS of Iowa and Senator BOURNE of Oregon and Representative WALTER P. BROWNLOW of Tennessee and others of greater or lesser note, are now reported as advocating the employment of moral coercion to compel the President to run this country for another four years. These statesmen are unanimous on the subject of his unique availability for the first place on the next Republican ticket; it is only as to the individual worthy to stand with him in the second place that we find any divergence

among the leading third ter boomers of 1907. Is it not conceivable that in this emergency, with some noisy pressure upon him to repudiate at the expense of his own honor his own voluntary pledge, Mr. ROOSEVELT should now be exploring the rank and file of the Republican party for anti-third term sentiment with which to meet and refute the specious representations of these dangerous friends? May it not be that he is sending forth the Hitchcocks and the Reynoldses in order that he may be prepared to say a little later to the Cumminses and the Bournes and the Brownlows, "You are wilfully misrepresenting the situation. The sound and sane old Republican party is not for a third term for any man, and I have the facts to prove it."

There are indications that an earnest inquiry of this sort would afford to the-President valuable support in his patriotic resolution not to destroy the unbroken precedent established by George WASHINGTON. Republican newspapers always friendly to Mr. ROOSEVELT and to his policies, always anxious for the true welfare of his reputation, are beginning to speak in no uncertain tone on the subject of the third term. For example, here is the warning in the Chicago Tribune of Friday last:

"NC TEIRD TERM.

"The Tribune is not for the renomination an ion of President ROOSEVELT. It does not even favor his election to what some of his adose'to call a 'second elective term.' "There are a number of reasons why the Tribus is not in favor of ROOSEVELT'S reciection.

"One of them is that he has selemnly declared that he will under no circumstances accept another term if it should be offered to him-that he would not be a candidate or permit a nomination to be forced upon him.

"The Tribune is opposed on principle to the third erm. It risked much in 1880 when it opposed the enomination of General GRANT for a third time. It would risk as much in 1908 if it should become necessary to oppose the renomination of Presiden ROOSSYSLT under similar conditions.

"The Tribune, for one, is not willing to admit that there is but one man in the United States who is capable of serving as President. There are 89,060,000 people here, and among them all there must be more than one who to fit to occupy the White Blouse and discharge the duties of the Chief Magistrate. We believe that there must be more

than a desen in the Republican party alone. " Moreover, it to by no means certain that the renomination of President ROOSEVELT for a third would be followed by an election. The Pribate may be mistaken on this subject, but it believes there is a deep, abiding feeling among the people that two terms are enough for any man. Fart of this seeling may be latent. It may not have home prouted. It would be when the campaign came on if a popular candidate should be oppo to Mr. Roosevent on the other side. It would be proglatmed that we were tending toward imperialism, and we would be. If the tradition in regard to the third term should be broken down there is no reason why it should not be followed by a fourth or 5 fifth term, and as Mr. ROOSEVELT is comparatively a young man, he might continue to be

elected for neveral terms more. "The people are not ready for that. They be Here a change in the White House is a good thing. as well as a enange in other political offices. Indeed, the superstition that the life tenure for Judges is an admirable thing is rapidly dying out. There

are objections to it which have been sufficiently demonstrated in England, and sometimes in this country. The life tenure of Federal Judges has his drawbacks. There are some Federal Judges who should not be in office to day and who would no be if if were a question either of reslection or reap Mointment. A long term and a large salary, as I New York, would be preferable to the life term. life tenure seems to be an invitation to the arbitrary use of power, and sometimes to taziness, self-indulgence and seif-exploitation, instead of devotion

"No man is good enough to be President Pribuse for one will not admit that amou the 80,000,000 people in the United States there not one so good as THRODORE ROOSEVELT who m be chosen to succeed him in the White House."

From nearer home there comes simul taneously an equally striking contribu tion in support of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S declaration and resolution. This article is from the Morning Post of Jamestown, in our own State:

THE MENACE OF A THIRD TERM. "The historical argument against a third term found in a series of extracts which show how the proposition was regarded by Washington JEFFERSON and McKinley, by GRANT until he wa urged into a contest against his better judgmen and by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, whose wise utter ance made in the hour of his greatest triumph should be regarded as conclusive concerning hi own intentions.

" It is perhaps too much to expect a consider tion of historical precedents by a generation that has read into the American Constitution provision the fathers never placed there and which is in pendence as an outworn garment. But the example set by Washington and considered as binding precedent by JEFFERSON and a long line of successors is nevertheless worthy of discussion The most surprising fact of the present loose tal shout a third term is the case with which its savo cases affect to ignore the lessons of history and experience. If there was danger in a third term century ago, there is no less danger now when th powers of the Presidential office have been magni fied beyond the dreams of our Revolutionary ancer tors. Wise precedents ought not to be broket down to meet temporary conditions created by the assumed necessity for the reelection of a popular President, whose services to his country are worth of grateful remembrance, but certainly cannot b placed above those of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSO and GRANT. The beneficent policies of most of our Presidents have survived their administrations Presidents come and go, but principles and policie

"Nor is the argument that a reelection of Pres dent ROOSEVELT would not give him a real third term entitled to any weight, in view of the fact that he, as Vice-President, assumed the duties o the Presidential office but six months after the beginning of Mr. McKinley's second term. The people will 'regard the substance and not the form. This claim is on a par with the argument of Senato CONKLENG in the Utica convention of 1880, when he declared that although the law of this State made sheriffs ineligible for reelection he had never heard any objection to again electing sheriff after he had been out of office a term. This argument was invented to justify a third term for General GRANT under the condition then existing.

"As a matter of fact President DIAE of Mexico did retire from office for a term until he could secure the amendment of the Mexican Constitution and begin the autocratic rule which, under the author ity of merely formal reelections, has now laste twenty-three years. The United States is not Mexico and ROOSEVETT is not DIAS, but who shall say that the violation of so salutary an unwritten law of our Government would not in the distant future afford a dangerous precedent?

"The Republican party is committed beyon uestion to the wise policies for which TEEoboRi ROOSEVELT stands. No candidate who favors any backward step could be nominated or elected There is no lack of worthy men from whom make a selection. If the enthusiastic admirers o the President insist on bringing the third term teens to the front, as some of them are doing in or complain if the Republican party and the Ameri can people, turning aside from their hero worship seert again the verdiet of history and declarthat even THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S career shall not be crowned with an honor which WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON declined and which was denied to the greatest of our military heroes-ULTESES GRANT."

This is plain talk, and to the point It is only a beginning of the exhibition of trustworthy specimens of that sound and representative Presidential sentiment which the President is said to be anxious to acquire from the original sources. We believe that the investigations of the Hon. JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS and his the sickroom and the hospital to the colleagues now in the field will elicit, if diligently prosecuted, much more of the same sort calculated to equip the President defensively against insidious counsels and to strengthen him in the fulfilment of his honorable purpose.

Kelsey.

The plain duty of honest Republicans and honest Democrats in the Senate at Albany is to stand by Governor Hur, HES in his loyal purpose to remove OTTO KEL-SEY from the office of Superintendent of

No question whatsoever is involved save the efficient prosecution of a reform, which is the prime reason for Mr. Hughes's presence in Albany. No consideration of politics, of factional interest, of personal sympathy should interfere with any Senator's performance of the straightforward and simple

duty indicated by the situation. Put KELSEY out in order that the Governor may replace him with a man competent and courageous enough to administer the Insurance Department in accordance with the spirit of the recent memorable uprising of the people and of its resultant law.

The Duma Narrowly Escapes Collapse The stirring incidents that took place in the Duma on Monday and Tuesday of this week must have convinced impartial onlookers that Premier STOLYPIN on the one hand and the Constitutional Democrats on the other are equally anxious to carry on the present experiment in representative government, believing that the continued existence of a popular assembly will have profound educational value, even though but little substantive legislation should be ac-

complished. The difficulty of the task undertaken by Russian Liberals, as distinguished from the Reactionists on the right and the Radicals and Revolutionists on the left of the Chamber, is greatly aggravated by the fact that a large minority of the Deputies seem determined to provoke the Czar and supply him with a plausible pretext for dissolving the second Duma. Nothing could have been better calculated to that end than the violent speech made on Monday by a

Social Democrat, Mr. ZURABOFF, in which he denounced the Russian army as worthless in war and as qualified only to massacre unarmed and peaceful citizens. Exesperated by the insult levelled at the military force, of which the Czar is Commander-in-Chief, the Ministers withdrew from the House and informed President GOLOVIN that unless the offensive expression were retracted by Mr. ZURABOFF and the rule providing for temporary suspension should be applied to him they would sever all relations with the assembly. Mr. GOLOVIN ultimately complied, imposing a forma rebuke upon Mr. ZURABOFF and depriving him of the right to the floor, whereupon the whole Left, including the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionists and other members of the Opposition, filed out of the hall.

During Monday night an extraordinary session of the Cabinet was held, and it is reported that Premier STOLYPIN had great difficulty in averting a dissolution of the Chamber, the issuance of a ukase to that effect being urged by some of his colleagues on the sovereign. On Tuesday morning the Constitutional Democrats regained control of the assembly, through the aid of the Poles, who had not voted on the preceding day. President GOLOVIN declared that he deemed it his duty to announce that the House regarded the army as deserving of all respect and gratitude. Subsequently the recruiting bill was passed by a small majority, though a resolution was at the same time adopted setting forth the necessity of decreasing next year the number of men to be called to the colors and of enacting a law abolishing the use of troops for police purposes. The House then proceeded to adjourn for the

Easter recess until May 13. It is patent that the ascendency of the Constitutional Democrats is precarious. depending, as it does, on the support of the Poles, who demand for their country degree of autonomy which Russian Liberals are unwilling to sanction. It is also clear that Premier STOLYPIN has been slandered by those who have imputed to him a dislike of representative institutions. As a matter of fact he is the only friend that the Duma has in the Cabinet, and but for him the chamber would have been dissolved weeks ago The marvel is that he should have managed to retain the confidence of his sovereign in spite of the combined and persistent efforts of Reactionists and Revolutionists to put an end to the popular assembly.

In view of the fact that the attack upon he army failed to cause an irremediable breach between the Duma and the Czar, it seems probable that the dissolution of the chamber will be postponed until the budget shall have been approved and basis thus laid for an additional foreign loan.

The Meteoric Rise of Wood.

Now that Major-General LEONARD Wood is on the point of returning to his native land from the Philippines, where he has distinguished himself more or less, it may seem proper to say a word upon a subject concerning which there is a prevalent and most unfortunate misapprehension. We refer to the subject of Wood's present high military rank and the remarkable circumstances under which he reached it.

eneral Wood's career during the interval that clapsed between April, 1898, and February, 1901-a trifle less than three years-suggests a spectacle which may well excite the reverent amazement of this or any other people. At the time first mentioned he was an assistant sur geon in the army, stationed at Washington and pursuing bedside ministrations with the usual accompaniment of pills, lotions and anæsthetics. On the date last mentioned he was a Brigadier-General of the line in the regular army of the United States. Within thirty-six months he had been transplanted from forefront of organized homicide-commissioned in fact to inflict the very injuries which so short a while before it had been his duty to alleviate! If history affords any parallel, even the most specious, since the day when CLIVE alighted from his three legged stool and threw his goosequill into the fireplace to become the greatest diplomat and the most relentless conqueror and spoliator of his time, we have not yet heard of it.

But one need only consult the chronol ogy in the case to find that Wood is not indebted for his astonishing promotion, or for any part of it, to the Hon. THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT When, in 1901, WOOD became a Brigadier-General of the regular army-passed over all the Colonels of long and honorable service, to say nothing of the whole roster of the line McKINLEY was President of the United States and ROOSEVELT the Vice-President-elect. Whatever influences may have been brought to bear, through whatever channels the consummation may have been effected, it was McKinley and not ROOSEVELT who ordained that magnificent injustice. One can take his choice among a dozen theories of Wood's succession (to LAWTON) as Governor of Santiago province in 1898, and of Wood's later appointment as Governor of Cuba in general with headquarters at Havana from December, 1899, to May, 1902, superseding BROOKE, WILSON, LUDlow and others, by the way. There are many contradictory stories touching the origin of this astounding exaltation. LAWTON'S recall from Santiago in 1898 and Wood's assignment to the vacant place while as yet the latter was only a volunteer and therefore a temporary and adventitious factor in the equation; Wood's subsequent promotion to the Governor-Generalship at Havana, to succeed Brooke, suddenly recalled, and while as yet JAMES H. WILSON and WILLIAM LUDIOW, not to mention FITZ-HUGH LEE, MATTHEW BUTLER and others of approved experience and merit, were aveilable-all these incidents are fraught with a promise of revelation which history will doubtless redeem at its leisure and convenience. For the time being, we

lished facts. That LEONARD WOOD was promoted most improvidently and with notorious injustice, over the heads of hundreds of worthy, modest, capable and devoted

be no serious controversy. He was made a Brigadier-General of the regular army in 1901, at a time when almost any field officer in the service had more right to the post. This explains everythingthe scandals, the animosities, the heartburnings and the feuds that have raged in army circles ever since. And though he reached the highest rank afterwardin August, 1903, it was-that consummation cannot with propriety be charged to the account of President ROOSEVELT. LEONARD WOOD became a Major-General because a previous parody on justice had led to his supremacy in the line of promotion. He was at the top of the list in 1903, and Mr. ROOSEVELT accepted the

situation. It is just as well to understand the real meaning of these otherwise astonishing arrangements. Who can say of Roose-VELT and Woop "Arcades ambo"? They may, as the Roman augurs did, wink at each other as they pass by, but nobody can prove it. For all we know, or are likely to know to the contrary, Mr. Roose-VELT would have prevented LEONARD Wood's promotion if he could.

English in the Public Schools.

Why do the public school children o New York speak and write such wretched English? Since January 1 the teachers employed by the city have been answering this question, unconsciously but none the less completely, in the letters they have been sending to the newspapers These communications have revealed the fact that many of the instructors in the employ of the department of education are themselves grossly ignorant of the first principles of composition and careless in their use of words.

Of the several hundreds of letters from teachers received by THE SUN, very many have been unfit for publication without being practically rewritten. In some cases it has been actually impossible to find out what the writers were trying to say. Whole pages of manuscript have been absolutely meaningless. Dozens if not scores of teachers have sent to this paper communications which a properly instructed child of 10 would blush to own. The letters of this description have been so numerous as to make us wonder if the majority of teachers, men and women, regard the accepted rules of capitalization and punctuation and grammatical construction as oppressive, to be resisted at any cost.

From such instructors a child cannot learn the English language. Undoubtedly the carelessness and ignorance displayed in these letters is shown by their authors in conversation in the class rooms and outside. How can the pupils acquire anything else than bad forms of English? If their parents try to teach them, the effect of correct precept must be neutralized by the example of the teacher, whose authority in these subjects is not likely to be disputed. What wonder, then, that many of the youngsters make a sad mess of their native or

adopted tongue? What shall be done? The Board of Education must know what the conditions are. If it does not know, an investigating committee need not go far to find the truth. The subject is almost as important as the teaching of music or the instruction of the young in paper basket making.

As a receptive candidate for Governor in Massachusetts the Hon. WILLIAM L. DougLas must be a thorn in the side of that patriotic gentleman, Mr. HENRY M. WHIT-NEY, who has offered to take the second place on the Democratic State ticket if the ex-Governor will take the first. In a statement which Mr. Douglas issued vesterday he did not comment upon Mr. WHITNEY's self-abasement, nor did he say that he would not be a candidate for Governor; but he intimated that he would be satsified if his name were not mentioned in connection with any political office. The receptivity of Mr. Douglas may elude definition, bu it has a certain atmospheric quality that blows cold on the ambition of other men, for instance, Mr. WHITNEY.

Meanwhile Mr. WHITNEY cannot contro his indiscreet friends. Representative KEL-THER and ex-Representatives McNary and SULLIVAN are beginning to show impatience with his altruism. Why should so sterling a leader wait for Mr. DOUGLAS to crystallize? The deeps are murmuring Whitney. To the rank and file the strength of his nomination is appealing and looming. If Mr. WHITNEY does not look out the nomination for Governor may be forced upon him in spite of his passionate desire to see Mr. DougLas run for Governor again. As a dark horse HENRY M. WHITNEY is be coming more luminous and logical every

This autobiographical passage in a recent speech of Mr. BRYAN's is instructive: " My living is as secure as that of any rullionaire

in the land. "Conflagration may wipe out the wealth of millionaire, but no confiagration can rob me of the political asset which has been given me by the as sent of 6,500,000 people.

"All I have to do is what I want to do. No one can withhold from me the means of carning a living." For nearly eleven years Mr. BRYAN has had not only bread and butter but cake. As a writer, a lecturer, an editor and a newspaper proprietor, he makes a good living. Nobody grudges it to him; may be live long to enjoy it; but it is entirely probable that he would be still an obscure attorney if a bit of tawdry rhetoric had not hypnotize an hysterical national convention. The "asset" which he speaks of is financial as well as political. His paths drop fatness His prosperity is the most evident commentary on that gospel of calamity which he preached so long, the gospel of Ocala and Populism. Now, rich and independent, he is properly grateful:

" I have nothing to ask of the American people All I ask is a chance to pay back the debt I ow to them." Is the debt not paid already? Govern-

ment railroads and the initiative and ref-

erendum; surely the American people will not ask Mr. BRYAN for anything more. From a Woman Primary Teacher. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two let-

oppose the White bill. This is their last desperate effort. All efforts to sow dissension among the primary teachers have fatled. In every school where there are male teachers they have instructions to do this work, but they have not succeeded in getting any quitiers. PRIMARY S. B. must concern ourselves only with estab-NEW YORK, April 30.

> In Training. New Jeanny is plous. With seraphs in tune: The Sunday school pleate Approaches effects.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Charles François Daubigny (1817-1878) is liftle known in America as an etcher. His schievements with paint have quite effaced his reputation with the needle, and this despite the excellent and authoritative book by Frédéric Henrie . "C. Daubigny et son Œuvre Gravé." Frederick Keppel has, however, given us a capital chance to becom inted with the great French landscapist's wholly charming performances in black and white. At the Keppel Galleries, East Thirty-ninth street, there are more than a hundred original drawings and etchings on view, several portraits of the dead master-one an original etching by Léon Lhermitte, and another by Daubigny's son Karl (1846-1886), representing the eider artist in his houseboat, the Bottin; there is also a good photograph by his friend Coffetier A novel process is "The Duck Pond" (118) clicke-place, etched on glass and printed like a photograph. The result is rather rich in tone. The Daubigny pictures wear well. He had neither the subtle vision o Corot nor the luscious brush of Roussest he did not seek for the mysteries of midwoods, like Diaz, nor did he expend his energies on cattle, as did Troyon. The note of labor and its misery that sounds in the canvases of Millet and Breton is absent in Daubigny. He seems to have been that rare combination-a normal artist; indeed he has been called a bourgeois. But bour geois or not, he is nearer to the realistic English landscape school because of his sane outlook upon nature, his freedom from romantie excess and his preference for th everyday. And these qualities may be found as well in the Dutch landscape painters, ancient and modern. There is a peculiar form of mathetic satisfaction to be derived from Daubigny at his best, say in his great "Vintage"—the grape gatherers of Burgundy (in the Luxembourg), or the "Sunrise" in the Lille Museum, that is all his own. Such pictures are windows cut in the wall through which we peep at the countryside, at some level stretch of Auvers plain, some secret orchard, some ingle above a shadowy pool. He has his mannerisms to be sure, but he deserves the title of a objective painter-a translator of nature in her peaceful or stormy, simple and familiar moods, without too insistent persons

commentary.

In his concise and sympathetic note prefixed to the Keppel catalogue Robert J. Wickenden tells us that "we find the sentiment of the romantic period in France suggested both by the titles and treatment of his (Daubigny's) earlier plates. Then come the results of those fruitful trips to the Morvan and the Dauphine toward 1850, and later the subjects inspired by the banks of the rivers Oise and Seine, or by the coast life at Villerville in Normandy, where he spent several summers. Trips to London and Holland also added their quota. Auvers and its plain furnished him many subjects, and Valmandois, near by, among other motifs, that of his early etching, "The Village Wedding," and his latest plate, "Moonlight at Valmandois.'

Daubigny cared less for the grand or wild

in nature than for the intimate, rustic aspects. He admired the grandeur of the Pyrenees, he loved the homely surroundings of Auvers. He is full of a healthy humor that peeps out very often, especially in that series called "The Voyage of the Studio Boat" (voyage en bateau). With his son Karl as cabin boy he drifted lazily down those little rivers of France the very names of which tinkle like bells. Robert Louis Stevenson has told usin his inimitable manper the joys and chagrins of paddling in a canoe on French inland waters. Here you have the subjects etched, sixteen plates in all. The boat by day, tied up, its occupants lunching or working; the life on shore, caught as they move by; bits of life under the sunlight or at night time. Fishes jump out of the waters. Steamers churn by, leaving rous wake. There is One plate is not unlike Rembrandt or Whistler. It depicts Daubiguy at work in the cabin of the Bottin (such a title proclaims him a humorist). "Summer Night" (No. 5). is a drawing most curious; cattle are seen under black stars-husky dents that symbolize a clear heaven. The effect is singu lar. These drawings done on the wing have a swift, attractive intention; they are summary, yet salient. The landscapes, men in a storm-you hear the swish and creak of the bending trees-pigs with placid eyes, horses on the towpath, geese, chickens crows, a rabbit in red chalk, a wonderful moonrise, all betray the hand of the close observer. Among the etchings the "Village Wedding" is very interesting. The figures of the procession are tiny, but there is no mistaking their rhythms; they walk, or skip to the rausic of musette and fiddle Those crows perching on a tree are justly and vitally indicated, and the "Springtime (now in the Louvre), a proof before lettering is a masterpiece. It is a pity the exhibition is announced to close at such an early date it should be continued during the month of

There is not much written about David Lucas, the English mezzotinter (1802-1881). He is known to fame as "Constable's engraver," and with this title alone his fame will endure. Lucas does not belong to the classic group of English mezzotinters, Green, Earlom, J. Smith and the rest; his portrait work was rather feeble; even in his best plates his hand is heavy at times and not being an original force, he was happiest when following the lead of another man. That man was the landscape painter John Constable (1776-1887). In the series of plates named "English Landscapes" Constable and Lucas collaborated. "Besides these," says Bryan, "Lucas engraved the following single plates after 'The Cornfield, Constable: 'The Lock,' 'Salisbury from the Meadow,' Dedham Vale,' The Young Waltonians,' Hedleigh Castle.'" He also did some plates after Harding, Carmichael's "Grace Darling," Le and Auld. But like Jan Steen, not to men tion Monticelli and a thousand others. Lucas was a thirsty soul. He lived to patriarchial age, but he did nothing worthy of mention during the last forty years of his existence. Oh, treacherous John Barley-

Of the "English Landscapes" Constable said: "The subjects of all the plates are taken from real places; they are mostly rural and are meant to characterize particularly the scenery of England." set appeared from 1880 to 1832, and some odd thirty of the plates may be seen at Schaus's Fifth Avenue Gallery at the pres ent time. It is a collection of unique interest. Any one who possesses Turner's "Harbors of England" or the "Liber Studiorum will covet these Lucas prints. They are rich, bold, velvety, sombre, broad, luminous, and follow Constable with extraordi nary fidelity. It must not be forgotten that in his day and way Constable was as revolutionary as Claude Monet is in our own times. This glorious Englishman preferred to see nature neither heroically nor conventionally. He broke with academic traditions and painted a chain of canvases that are as classic as yesterday and as new as rext year. His is a richer, more lyrio chord than Daubigny's, yet none the less ratural. The tranquil joys of work and cays, the opulent panorama of southern England, the tempered golden light, flesoy cloud boublers swimming high in heaven, the slow moving wain with case and rustless

in friendly confluence, the sedgy marshs, windmills, farmhouses, the beaches wide watery horizons—what lovely and defectable scenery does not the name of old John Constable evoke! And where does cloud architecture and cloud shine present such alluring appearances as in England? You may see "Salisbury Cathedral," one with rainbow-the plate without it is more satisfying—the "Valley Farm" (Willy Lott's house), the "Glebe Farm" (in the Louvre, and an inspiration for many French landscapsts), the house of Golding Constable—the elder Constable was a miller; the painter was nicknamed "the handsome young miller"-the "Porch of Church at East Bergholt, Hampstead Heath," several views; Suffolk landscapes-"Dell in the Woods, Heiming-ton Park," "The Stoke at Nagland, Flatford." Of Brighton we get a sea beach and a cornfield; of Dedham, in Essex, a water aill. Altogether it is a rare little collection, the plates in brilliant condition and all fasoinating. We preferred the water mill

at Dedham, charged with suggestions of one, the magical tone of Constable. In far away Bergamo, Italy, is published monthly magazine of art, the Emporium. Every year its numbers appear collected in a volume entitled "Attraverso gli Albi e le Cartelle," edited by that sterling critic Vittorio Pica. The illustrations are all they should be, and the range of subjects catholic. Artists of exception, such as James Ensor, most ironical of Belgians, Edvard Munch, the ferocious and fantastic Northman, De Groux, Whistler, Felicien Rope and much newer men have been treated with unusual sagacity and fairness by Signor Pics. His latest study is deroted to Claude Monet-in the April number of the Emporium-and we confess that the study and accompanying reproductions are very satisfactory, though not so wonderful as those of Theodore Duret's

definitive monograph on "Impressionisme. The Sketch Club of the De Witt Clinton High School has in the reception room of the building, Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, a loan exhibition of original illustrations from Soribners. Glackens, Christy, Parrish, Yohn, Kimball and others are represented and are worth seeing.

WORDS POLYSIGNIFICANT.

Pientiful Supply Found in the Dictionary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the "New Prandial Diversion" this list of words beats

Fair, a holiday. Fair, cloudless. Fair, frank, honest. Fair, exhibition and sale. Fare, to happen well or ill. Fare, price of transportation Fare, food for the table.

FAIR PLAY. NEW YORK, April 30. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: How about: Box. a shrub. Box, an arrangement of seats in a theatre.

Box, a chest for reception of money.

Box, a small country house.

Box, a section of tube in which a valve works.

Box, to spar. Box, to strike the ear. Box, to pack in a case or crate.

Box, to enumerate the points of the compass.

Box, a term in baseball.

Box, out of place—as "the wrong box."

Box, the driver's seat on a coach. TROY, April 80. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This exam ple from the French is, I think, interesting. The Prench for bosom is "sein"; let the reader remember

this sound and translate the following sentence into French: "Five monks, holy in heart and mind, and girdled

with their girdles, carried in their bosoms the sea of the Holy Father."

In this case it will be observed that the same sound has five different meanings, although to certain extent this identity of sound is the resu of neglecting to pronounce the final consonant of a word when followed by one at the beginning of the

NEW YORK, April 30. ALBERT R. GALLATIN. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here ar

McK. NEW YORK, April 80. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If a maid was fair And with her fare

Clasped tightly she was wont to fare To where a "cabby," seldom fair In prices charged, besought a fare To carry to the county fair; And thus procured his daily fare, And ate It. I'll ask Bore Yonker down the State

If he will please deliberate
And speak, if this does not by one O'ercome bis challenge in THE SUN And "bate" ttl

ALBANT, April 30.

A Practical Test of Christian Science. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inquir into the causes of the death of a Christian Scientis in this town inflame an unthinking prejudice. The rictims of that prejudice neglect to take into con sideration the exceeding small percentage of deaths, otherwise than from old age, among members of Although closely connected with many Christian

Although closely connected with many caristian Scientists I personally am not one of them. I am, however, a non-emotional, practical man, accustomed to reduce all subjects to a basis of figures. I suggest to those enemies of Christian Science who take advantage of every opportunity to rail at who take advantage of every opportunity to rail at its occasional (so called) fallures to overcome dis-ease that they obtain first the statistics of the num-ber of deaths for one year in Greater New York. Divide these by the number of accredited physicians of the same city and compare the average number of deaths per physician with that for the same period among the Christian Scientists. The ratio will be somewhat astonishing.

Here is a practical way to arrive at a conclusion convincing to those whose intelligence is sufficient for the understanding of a two foot rule and the nowledge that two and two make four.

NEW YORE, May 1. HUGHSON HAWLEY.

Men for the German Navy. From the Washington Post.

At the Arlington is a party of officers of the German cruiser Roon, which is now at Jamestown.

One of them is Lieut. Eile, who said last night:

"Every able bodied young man in Germany has to serve in the army or navy for three years. Those in the inland districts serve in the army. Those who live on the coast or have been fishermen on the iniand rivers are pressed into the naval service and disciplined into manhood. Each year about 88,000 young men cater the

White the service is highly beneficial to them, the physical training they receive is prob ably not so good as that they receive in the army for the reason that they work mostly at the gun and do not get as much of the sort of exercise tha brings general muscular development."

From the London Evening Standard.
The monks at the Grand St. Bernard hospice state that this winter has been the most severe experi-enced for many years. During the five months just ended more than 1,200 stormbound travellers chiefly Italian workmen and including three

Monks Ald Stermbound Travellers.

British tourists—have been sheltered at the hos-pice. The monks and their dogs were called ou a the night frequently to assist exhausted travel lers who had lost their way on the mountainside. Fathers and Sons.

Sez Pa to me in solemn tones: "Such things I don't enjoy: I reatly grieve that you should fight That model little boy.

"For he is good and does what's right, And he is just and fair.
And I would have you imitate His virtues great and rare.

Then Pa, he licked me good and hard, And let it go at that, And went off to the baseball game Where all the bleachers sat.

And when that Just, fair man cried "Foul! Pa rose up with the host
And hollered with his might and main
To lynch him on a post.

McLayppungs Wilson.

SHARKS ARE HARMLESS.

Still No One Cares to Waste Time in Perponal investigation. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In last Sunday's "Questions and Answers" it was said that "there can be no doubt whatever

of the existence of sharks that will attack men in the water," and, referring to the offer of Hermann Celrichs, some twenty years see, of 2500 reward to any person wh an authentic case of a man being bitten by a shark north of Cape Hatterss. It was said that "Mr. Oelrichs received data of thousands of cases which happened in sees not included in the limits he set. I well remember Mr. Oelricht's statement

and offer, as I supported him in the discussion which followed in your columns, and I still do, for in more than fifty years see service not yet ended—in both men-o'-war and mer-chantmen, in the waters of almost every part of the world and those where sharks most decongregate, I have yet to learn of an authense of a shark attacking a human betas. and I have yet to meet a man-whom I consider worthy of belief-who has ever with nessed or had knowledge beyond a question of doubt-of a person being injured by

I have seen the waters alive with human beings and sharks, noither interfering with the other though frequently in contact, and in waters infested with sharks of every type.

beings and sharks, noither interfering with
the other though frequently in contact, and
in waters infested with sharks of every type.
breed and construction. I have known
sailors frequently, alone and at all hours
of the night, to swim long distances from
their vessels to the shore, returning by the
same means in safety, gloriously drunk and
surrounded by sharks.

Every sailor and every lubber as well can
cite apparently authentic cases of men being
devoured by sharks. I've heard them from
farmers, but sifted down they amount simply
to.' I heard of a man who knew a man, who
saw a man, "&c.

The statement that Seaman Duniap of
the United States gunboat Eleano while
using his forefinger as a boat plug had it
bitten off "close to the garboard strake
may be relegated to the stories that may be
'told to the marines." Sailors, before taking
stock in it, will demand that the thickness of
that garboard strake and the original length
of that forefinger be specified and well anthenticated. They will then figure on about
how much finger the shark got. In the statement as it stands there are a few disorepancles and a dearth of details.

But with all this, permit me to add that I
am and always have been afraid of sharks
and have had what I felt to be at the timseveral close calls and narrow escapes from
them—whether imaginary or not. I didn't
stop to ascertain. Nor shall I in any future
similar instance. Notwithstanding my experience with the shark, I have no abiding
rereman faith in him and do not assert eithethat he will or will not attack a human being
in the doso, nor have I met a man who did,
and like many others I would like to have
the fact established.

Plattsburg, the

Palincy of the Melasses Test. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The proposed test of molasses as food, referred to in a despatch from New Orleans, is founded

on a not uncommon fallacy.

It is stated that the question as to whether s, containing sulphur compounds resulting from bleaching, is injurious is to be determined by a test upon twelve negroes in a certain prison. These men, "selected from among the most stalwart prisoners, will be fed with the best in the market for the previ-

Many of the adulterations of food or pre-Many of the adulterations of food or pre-servatives can be taken by the "most stalwart" people with impunity when those in an in-ferior physical condition may suffer seriously. The proposed test will prove nothing as to the effect of the sulphur compounds on the average man. New York, May 1.

Ne Witches Burned in Salem. From the Boston Heraid.

There were never any witches burned in Salem. and Salem people are getting tired of hearing this historical inaccuracy told and retold.

Of course, no one denies that witches were hanged

here, but hanging is not burning. It is less bar barous, for one thing.

Then again, this whole matter of designating Salem as the "City of Witches" is getting played ut, too, the city's leading citizens say. The board of trade is thinking of advertising the

libel constantly uttered against history.

Accuracy of tradition is venerated in Salem above portraits of their ancestors as the Inc. portraits of the sun, a frenzy of indignation has been aroused over what they declare to be "an implous calumny" cast upon the memory of the early set-

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana has dared to proclaim that the Puritan burned the victims of witchcraft, and that it is so written in the shadowy history of the colonies. Indignant historical societies and learned hisrians who have spent years in gathering facts elating to the details of the witchcraft obsessi declare that Senator Prveridge's miss the last straw; that the fair name of Salem has b slandered long enough, and that a movement will now be organized to give national publicity to the

truth about that iamentable chapter of witchcraft. Secretary Taft as a Reporter. From the Washington Herald. Like Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary Wilson and

other men high in the public service and confidence, Secretary Taft began his career as a newspaper man. The first money earned by him after being graduated from Yale was as court reporter on a Cincinnat paper, the old Commercial Gasette, then edited by Murat Halstead. Mr. Taft started at \$6 a week, and when he quit had worked up to "twenty per." Ali the time he was thus engaged he was studying law at night under his father's direction. Necessity did not drive him to the work, as his father was a men of ample fortune, but the Secretary chose it because it was the readiest entrance to active employment hat brought him daily in contact with lawyers and

court proceedings.

The Secretary likes to discuss newspaper work with reporters. He uses the shop terms with a familiarity denoting his former experience in the business, and understands how to outline a "story" for the "boys" better than any member of the Adinistration, barring only the man in the White

Swedenborg in Ruffles and Wig. From the Occult Review.

Swedenborg was a great deal in London, where he was known and admired and had several good friends, but his small knowledge of English and the pediment in his speech precluded him from any eal intimacy. His slight figure, with its fine features and haze

eyes, was well known in the neighborhood of Cold-bath Fields, where he lodged, and he was often seen stopping to talk to the children, for whom he used to carry sweetmeats. He was always dressed in an old fashioned suit with lace ruffles, and wore a full ttomed wig, carrying a sword and a gold headed

On Christmas eve, 1771, he had a stroke of apo-plexy, and on March 20, 1772, the day he had foretold, he died at the hour which he had himself Tripped on Quetations.

From the Glasgow News.

Mr. Gladstone made the mistake of thinking that
the phrase "the land of the leal" referred to Scotand, and so used it. And it was he also land, and so used it. And it was he also who, is one of his Midiothian speeches, referred to the words of the Paslmist, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb"— ert ic: which the devout may search the Scriptures in vain.

search the Scriptures in veni.

Sydney Smith was guility of an even more atroclous blunder when he spoke of "that beautifulpsain beginning "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." A no less curious mistake wamade by Bright on one occasion, when he attributed
the common phrase "Cleanliness is next to guilliness" to the Apostle Paul.

Progress of Submarine Telegraphy.

From the London Times.

Charles Bright delivered a lecture resterday on submarine telegraphy. He said that there were at present 250,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea, representing fifty millions sterling, esca line having cost about £200 a mile to make and lay. The average useful life of a cable was, according to circumstances, between thirty and forty years, in the case of the Atlantic lines, of which there were fifteen, the tariff had been reduced from the infusi El to is a word; some tariffs still ranged as high as 8s. a word, but it was conceivable that some day a moderate universal tariff throughout the empire might be found practicable.

Knicker-Smith's wife wouldn't let him use his revolver on the burgiar.

Flocker-No, she said she never could the

pink bow on it so prettily again. Providing for Posterity. Enicker-What good would it do if we found the